THE

QUEBEC GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1782. ాత్తింత్తల శ్రీం కోరాంగ్లరాస్తారా స్టారాక్షలంగ్లు రెక్టింగ్లు రెక్టింగ్లు రెక్టింగ్లు రెక్టింగ్లు రెక్టింగ్లు రెక్టింగ్లు



JEUDI, le 30 MAI, 1782. <mark>రాష్ట్రం రాష్ట్రం రాష్ట్రం</mark>

Extract from the Life of the Admirable CRICHTON.

T has been the policy of all nations to preserve by some public monuments, the memory of those who have served their country by great exploits; there is the fame reason for continuing or reviving the names of those, whose extensive abilities have dignified humanity. An honest emulation may be alike excited; and the philosopher's curiosity may be inflamed by a catalogue of the works of Boyle or Bacon, as Themiftocles was kept awake by the trophies of Miltiades.

Among the favourites of nature that have from time to time appeared in the world, enriched with various endowments and contrarieties of excellence, none feems to have been more exalted above the common rate of humanity, than the man known about two centuries ago by the appellation of the ADMIRABLE CRICHTON; of whose history, whatever we may suppress as surpassing credibility, yet we shall, upon incontestible authority, relate enough to rank

him among prodigies.
"Virtue," fays Virgil, "is better accepted when it comes in a "pleasing form;" the person of CRICHTON was eminently beautiful; but his beauty was confistent with such activity and strength, that in fencing he would spring at one bound the length of twenty feet upon his antagonist; and he used the sword in either hand with fuch force and dexterity, that scarce any one had courage to engage

Having studied at St. Andrew's in Scotland, he went to Paris in his twenty-first year, and affixed on the gate of the college of Navarre a kind of challenge to the learned of that university to dispute with him on a certain day: offering to his opponents, whoever they should be, the choice of ten languages, and of all the faculties and fciences. On the day appointed three thousand auditors assembled, when four doctors of the church and fifty masters appeared against him; and one of his antagonists confesses, that the doctors were defeated; that he gave proofs of knowledge above the reach of man; and that a hundred years passed without food or sleep, would not be fufficient for the attainment of his learning. After a disputation of nine hours, he was presented by the president and professors with a diamond and a purse of gold, and dismissed with repeated acclamations.

From Paris he went away to Rome, where he made the same challenge, and had in the presence of the pope and cardinals the same success. Afterwards he contracted at Venice an acquaintance with Aldus Manutius, by whom he was introduced to the learned of that city: then visited Padua, where he engaged in another public disputation, beginning his performance with an extemporal poem in praife of the city and the affembly then prefent, and concluding with an oration equally unpremeditated in commendation of ignorance.

He afterwards published another challenge, in which he declared himself ready to detect the errors of Aristotle and all his commentators, either in the common forms of logic, or in any which his antagonists should propose of a hundred different kinds of verse.

These acquisitions of learning, however stupendous, were not gained at the expence of any pleasure which youth generally indul-ges, or by the omission of any accomplishment in which it becomes a gentleman to excel: he practifed in great perfection the arts of drawing and painting, he was an eminent performer in both vocal and instrumental music, he danced with uncommon gracefulness, and on the day after his disputation at Paris exhibited his skill in horsemanship before the court of France, where, at a public match of tilting, he bore away the ring upon his lance fifteen times together.

He excelled likewise in domestic games of less dignity and reputation; and in the interval between his challenge and disputation at Paris, he spent so much of his time at cards, dice, and tennis, that a lampoon was fixed upon the gate of the Sorbonne, directing those that would see this monster of erudition, to look for him at the

So extensive was his acquaintance with life and manners, that in an Italian comedy, composed by himself, and exhibited before the court of Mantua, he is faid to have personated fifteen different characters; in all which he might succeed without great difficulty, since he had such power of retention, that once hearing an oration of an hour, he would repeat it exactly, and in the recital follow the speaker through all his variety of tone and gesticulation.

Nor was his skill in arms less than in learning, or his courage inferior to his skill: there was a prize-fighter at Mantua, who, travelling about the world, according to the barbarous custom of that

Extrait tiré de la vie de l'Admirable CRICHTON.

L a été de la politique de toutes les nations de conserver quelques monumens publics en mémoire de ceux qui se sont distingués par leurs grands exploits, en servant leur patrie; l'on a la même raison de politique à conserver ou à faire revivre les noms dont les grands talents ont honoré l'humanité, L'on peut exciter par-la une honête émulation; et l'on peut exciter la curionté du philosophe par un catalogue des ouvrages de Boyle ou de Bacon; c'est ainsi que Themistocle avoit toujours sous les yeux les trophés de Miltiade.

Entre les favoris de la nature qui ont de tems en tems paru dans le monde, doués de differens talens et de contrariétés d'excellence, aucun ne semble avoir été élevé audessus du dégré ordinaire de l'humanité, que celui que l'on connoissoit il y a environ deux cens ans fous le nom de l'AMIRABLE CRICHTON; en supprimant de son histoire tout ce qui paroit incroiable, nous en raporterons assez, sur une autorité incontestable, pour le faire mettre au nombre des

prodiges.
"La Vertu" dit Virgile "est toujours mieux reçue lorsqu'elle parait sous l'attrait du plaisir." CRICHTON étoit extrêmement beau; et sa beauté étoit accompagnée d'une telle activité et d'une telle force, qu'en faisant des armes il gagnoit la longueur de vingt pieds fur son-antagoniste; et il manioit l'épée de l'une et l'autre main avec une telle force et une telle dextérité, qu'à peine s'en trouvoit-il un

seul qui voulut s'engager contre lui.

Après avoir étudié à St. André en Ecosse, il sut à Paris dans sa vingt-unieme année, et il afficha sur la porte du collége de Navarre une espece de défi aux savans de cette Université, de venir disputer avec lui à tel jour fixé, en leur offrant le choix de dix langues differentes et de toutes les sciences et les arts. Le jour marqué, il s'assembla trois mille auditeurs; et quatre docteurs de l'église et cin-quante précepteurs vinrent disputer contre lui; un de ses antagonisses avoue, qu'il consondit les docteurs; qu'il donna des preuves d'un savoir audessus de l'esprit humain, et que cent années emploiées sans le moindre repos ni sommeille, ne seroient pas assez pour atteindre à son même dégré de science. Après neuf heures de dispute continuelle, le président et les prosesseurs lui sirent présent d'un diamant et d'une bourse d'or, et le congédierent avec des acclamations multipliées.

De Paris il se rendit à Rome, ou il afficha le même dési et eut la succés en presence du Pape et des Cardinaux. Il fit ensuite connoissance à Vénise avec Aldus Manutius qui l'introduisit aux savans de cette ville: il visita ensuite Padoue où il eut encor une autre dispute à soutenir en public qu'il commença par un Poême en inpromtu à la louange de la ville et de l'assemblée qui l'écoutoit, et qu'il finit par un discours qui n'étoit pas plus prémédité, sur l'éloge de l'1-

Il publia ensuite une autre défi où il déclara qu'il étoit prêt à devoiler les erreurs d'Aristote et de tous ses commentateurs, soit dans les formes ordinaires de la logique, soit dans aucune entre cent especes de vers que ses antagonistes voudroient choisir.

Cette grande érudition, quoique surprenante, ne sut pas acquise aux dépens du plaisir attaché à la jeunesse en général, encor moins, en omettant la moindre des perfections qui font briller un gentilhomme; il parvint au dégré de perfection dans les arts du dessein et de de la peinture, il étoit consommé dans la musique vocale et instrumentale, il dançoit avec une grace extraordinaire, et le jour de fa dispute à Paris il montra son habileté à manêger un cheval en présence de la Cour de France, et à une joûte publique, il emporta l'anneau quinze fois de suite avec sa lance.

Il excelloit également dans les jeux domessiques d'une espece inférieure; et dans l'interval qui se passa entre son acte de dési et le ur de la dispute, il étoit n occu aux cartes, aux des et a la paume, que l'on afficha, en forme de satire, sur la porte de la Sorbonne, que ceux qui voudroient voir ce monstre d'érudition, pouvoi-

ent l'aller trouver au cabaret.

Il étoit si familier avec les mœurs et la vie, que l'on dit que dans une comedie Italienne qu'il composa lui même et qui sut représentée devant la cour de Mantoue, il joua quinze caracteres différens; et il pouvoit aisément réussir à le faire, puisqu'il avoit tant de mémoire, qu'en écoutant une seule fois un discours d'une heure, il le répétoit exactement, et qu'il suivoit, en le répétant, la même variété du ton et du geste de l'orateur.

Son savoir dans les armes n'étoit pas moindre que dans les arts, et son courage égaloit ses connoissances: il y avoit à Mantoue un gladiateur qui, voyageant par tout, suivant l'usage barbare de cet

age, as a general challenger, had defeated the most celebrated masters in many parts of Europe; and in Mantua, where he then refided, had killed three that appeared against him. The Duke repented that he had granted him his protection; when CRICHTON, looking on his fanguinary fuccess with indignation, offered to stake fifteen hundred pistoles, and mount the stage against him. The duke, with fome reluctance, consented, and on the day fixed the combatants appeared; their weapon feems to have been fingle rapier, which was then newly introduced in Italy. The prize-fighter advanced with great violence and fierceness, and CRICHTON contented himself calmly to ward his passes, and fuffered him to exhaust his vigour by his own fury. CRICHTON then became the affailant; and pressed upon him with fuch force and agility, that he thrust him thrice through the body, and faw him expire: he then divided the prize he had won among the widows whose husbands had been killed.

The death of this wonderful man I should be willing to conceal, did I not know that every reader will enquire curiously after that fatal hour, which is common to all human beings, however distin-

guished from each other by nature or by fortune.

The Duke of Mantua having received so many proofs of his various merit, made him tutor to his son Vincentio di Gonzago, a prince of loose manners and turbulent disposition. On this occasion it was that he composed the comedy in which he exhibited so many different characters with exact propriety. But his honour was of short continuance; for as he was one night in the time of Carnival rambling about the streets, with his guittar in his hand, he was attacked by fix men masked. Neither his courage nor skill in this exigence deferted him; he opposed them with such activity and spirit, that he foon dispersed them, and disarmed their leader, who throwing off his mask, discovered himself to be the prince his pupil. CRICH-TON falling on his knees, took his own fword by the point, and presented it to the prince; who immediately seized it, and instigated, as some say, by jealousy, according to others, only by drunken sury and brutal resentment, thrust him through the heart.

Thus was the ADMIRABLE CRICHTON brought into that state, in which he could excel the meanest of mankind only by a few empty honours paid to his memory; the court of Mantua testified their esteem by a public mourning, the contemporary wits were profuse of their encomiums, and the palaces of Italy were adorned with pictures, representing him on horseback, with a lance in one hand

and a book in the other.

LONDON, March 31. From the LONDON GAZETTE. At the Court at St. James's, the 27th of March, 1782. PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IS Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Honourable Charles Lord Camden, Lord President ot his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Lordship

took his place at the Board accordingly.
This day the Right Honorable John Cavendish, commonly called Lord John Cavendish, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, the Right Honourable Augustus Keppel, the Right Honourable John Dunning, and the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, were, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board

His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to his Grace Augustus Henry Duke of Grafton, the Oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him

and his Grace took his place at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable William Earl of Shelburne, and the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, to be his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, they were this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint Richard Clough, of Glanywern, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the county of Denbigh, in the room of Sir Thomas Jones, of Carreghova,

Knight, deceased.

ST. JAMES's, March 30. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Most Honourable Charles Marquis of Rockingham, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the Right Honourable John Cavendish, commonly called Lord John Cavendish, George John Spencer, Efg; commonly called Lord Viscount Althorpe, James Grenville, and Frederick Montagu, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Honourable John Cavendish, commonly called Lord John Cavendish, the Offices of Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable Admiral Augustus Keppel, Sir Robert Harland, Bart. Vice Admiral Hugh Pigot, the Honourable William Ponsonby, Esq; commonly called Lord Viscount Duncannon, the Honourable John Townshend, Charles Brett, and Richard Hopkins, Esqrs. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the Kingdoms of Great

âge, comme défiant tout le monde à se battre avec lui, avoit défait les maitres les plus célébres dans plusieurs endroits de l'Europe; et dans la ville de Mantoue, ou il résidoit alors, il en avoit tue trois qui avoient voulu s'engager avec lui. Le Duc se repentoit de lui avoir accordé sa protection, lorsque CRICHTON, qui regardoit ces succès sanguinaires avec indignation, offrit de mettre quinze cens pistoles sur jeu, et de monter sur le théatre pour le combattre. Le Duc y consentit avec répugnance, et les combatans se présenterent le jour fixé. Il paroit qu'ils n'avoient pour toute arme, qu'une seule rapiere, qui étoit introduite depuis peu en Italie. Le Gladiateur s'avança avec fureur et d'un air fier, et CRICHTON se contenta de parer ses coups, de sang froid, et lui laissa le tems d'épuiser sa vigueur par sa propre surie. CRICHTON devint alors l'assaillant; et le pressa avec tant de force et d'agileté qu'il lui passa trois sois son arme au travers du corps, et qu'il le vit expirer: il partagea ensuite l'argent qu'il venoit de gagner entre les veuves dont les maris avoient été tués.

Je voudrois de tout mon cœur pouvoir cacher la mort de cet homme admirable, si je ne savois pas que le lecteur sera curieux et s'informera de cette heure fatale, qui, quoique commune à toute la nature humaine, est toujours differente l'une de l'autre soit par la

nature, soit par la fortune.

Le Duc de Mantoue, qui avoit eu tant de preuves de son mérite, le fit gouverneur de son fils Vincentio Di Gonzago, prince dont les mœurs étoient dépravés, et qui étoit d'un tempérament turbulent. Ce qui lui valut cet emploi, fut d'avoir composé la comedie dans laquelle il avoit joué si bien tant de caracteres différens; mais cet honneur lui fut de peu de durée; parcequ'une nuit, dans le tems du Carnaval, qu'il couroit les rues, sa guittare à la main, il sut attaqué par six hommes masqués. Son courage et son expérience ne l'abandonnerent point dans ce danger; il se défendit avec tant d'activité et de bravoure qu'il les dispersa bien vite, et qu'il désarma leur conducteur qui, en ôtant son masque, lui sit reconnoitre le prince fon pupil. CRICHTON tombant à ses genoux, prit son épée par la pointe et la lui présenta; il la prit immédiatement et poussé par la jalousie, comme tant d'autres, conduit en même tems par une surie d'ivresse et par un ressentiment brutal, il la lui passa au travers

C'est ainsi que l'Admirable Crichton sut conduit dans cet étât, dans lequel il pouvoit surpasser le moindre de l'univers, seulement par quelques heures vuides paiées à sa mémoire; la Cour de Mantoue montra l'estime qu'elle avoit pour lui, par un deuil public, les savans de ce tems s'étendirent sur ses louanges, et les palais d'Italie étoient ornés de tableaux qui le représentoient à cheval, te-

nant d'une main sa lance et un livre de l'autre.

LONDRES, le 31 MARS. De la GAZETTE de LONDRES. A la Cour de St. JACQUES, le 27 Mars, 1782. PRESENTE,

La très Excellente Majesté du ROI en Conseil.

L a plû aujourdhui à sa Majesté en Conseil, de déclarer le Très Honorable Charles Lord Camden, Lord Président du Trés Honorable Conseil Privé de sa Majesté, et sa Seigneurie a pris sa

place en conséquence à la table.

Aujourdhui le Très Honorable John Cavendish, communement apellé le Lord John Cavendish, Chancelier et Sous-trésorier de l'Echiquier, le Très Honorable Charles James Fox, le Très Honorable Augustus Keppel, le Très Honorable John Dunning et le Très Honorable Edmund Burke, ont prêté serment, par ordre de sa Majesté, comme membres du Très Honorable Conseil Privé de sa Majesté, et ils ont en conséquence pris leur place respective à la

Sa Majesté aiant bien voulu donner la Garde du Sçeau Privé à sa Grace Augustus Henry Duc de Grafton, on lui a fait prêter aujourdhui le serment de Gardien du Sceau Privé, et sa Grace a pris

sa place en conséquence à la table.

Sa Majesté aiant bien voulu nommer le Très Honorable William Comte de Shelburne et le Très Honorable Charles James Fox, comme prémiers Sécretaires d'Etat, ils ont en conséquence prêté aujourdhui le serment de prémiers Sécretaires d'Etat.

Il a plû aujourdhui à sa Majesté en Conseil de nommer Richard Clough de Glanywern, Ecuier, Shériff du Comté de Denbigh, à la place du Sir Thomas Jones de Carreghova, Chevalier, décedé.

ST. JACQUES, le 30 Mars.

appointer le Très Honorable Le Roi a bien voulu nommer e Charles Marquis de Rockingham, Chevalier du Très Honorable Ordre de la Jarretiere; le Très Honorable John Cavendish, communement appellé le Lord John Cavendish, George John Spencer, communement appellé le Lord Vicomte Althorpe, James Grenville et Frédéric Montagu, Ecuiers, commissaires pour remplir la charge de Trésorier de l'Echiquier.

Il a plû au Roi accorder au Très Honorable John Cavendish, communement appellé le Lord John Cavendish, les emplois de

Chancelier et de Sous-Trésorier de l'Echiquier.

Il a plû au Roi constituer et nommer le Très Honorable Amiral Augustus Keppel, Sir Robert Harland, Baronet, le Vice Amiral Hugh Pigot, l'Honorable William Ponsonby, Ecuier, commune-ment appelle Lord Vicomte Duncannon, l'Honorable John TownsBritain and Ireland, and of the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto respectively belonging.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Honourable Isaac Barre, the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable General Henry Seymour Conway to be Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Land Forces in the Kingdom of Great

The King has been pleased to grant to his Grace Lieutenant-General Charles Duke of Richmond, Lenox and Aubigny, the

Office of Master General of the Ordinance.

The King has been pleased to conflitute and appoint the Right Honourable Thomas Townshend to be his Majesty's Secretary at

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke the Office of Receiver and Paymaster General of his Majesty's Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Jersey to be Master of his Majesty's Buck Hounds.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Lord Osborne, commonly called Marquiss of Carmarthen, to be his Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the East-Riding of the county of York:

Also to appoint the Earl of Pembroke to be his Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Wilts:

And the Earl Temple to be his Majesty's Licutenant and Custos

Rotulorum of the county of Buckingham.

The King has been pleafed to grant to the Right Honourable John Dunning, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the diginity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of

Baron Ashburton, of Ashburton in the county of Devon.

The King has also been pleased to grant to the Right Honourable Sir Fletcher Norton, Knight, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain by the name, stile, and title of Lord Grantley, Baron of Markenfield in the county of York.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, Esqrs. Sir William Musgrave, Bart. James Jesserys, Thomas Boone, Welbore Ellis Agar, William Hey, and Thomas Allan, Esqrs. to-gether with Sir Stanier Porten, Knt. in the room of Sir John Frederick, Bart. to be commissioners for levying and managing his Majesty's Customs in England.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, March 20.

"The following particulars were received here last post, in a letter from Ostend,

"The following particulars were received here last post, in a letter from Ostend, dated March 7.

"There is handed about in Paris, the substance as follows, of answers and tepresentations given by Dr. Franklin, in a conversation he had lately with the French Minister upon American assairs.

"The Doctor, in terms of the profoundest respect, testified the very great and just esteem Congress and himself had for his most Christian Majesty, his Ministers, and the whole French nation, with assurances of the strong and lasting sanse of gratitude which ever would be retained by America for the ample and timely succours and support afforded them in Loans, warlike stores, and in a military and naval force.

"That he was, however, by his constituents, ordered explicitly to declare, that the terms of late insisted on by France were utterly inadmissible; that they never had been so much as glanced as in any of the prior or subsequent articles of treaty or agreement.

"He was likewise strictly enjoined to express the disapprobation of Congress, and their utter repugnancy to some hints offensively thrown out or suggested by the Minister at Philadelphia, and stater themselves they proceeded rather from Mons. Lucerne's private suggestions than from any orders from his court.

"He was instructed to represent to the Court of France, with all due submission, but in terms of the utmost precision, that America had shed her best blood, exhausted her wealth, hazarded the ruin of her commerce, and, with perseverance and fortitude, had beheld her towns, her villages and country, depopulated and laid waste with fire and fword, in support of her freedom and liberties, in opposition to the encroachments of the parent state; all these they had suffered, and were ready still to saffer, ere, with meanness and pusillanimity, they would abandon, or suffer to be infringed, their first and original ideas of enjoying, with the rest of mankind, the benefits and fruits of a free government.

"He was instructed to represent, in the most positive term

government.

"He was instructed to represent, in the most positive terms, that the States of America would never admit of a single condition that in any degree was derogatory to the dignity of a free people, and that they would ever watch, with a jealous eye, to whatever bore the most distant resemblance, or produced the lightest shadow of encroachments upon

the most distant resemblance, or produced the lightest stadow of encroachments upon their liberty and independence.

"That Congress were determined never to give their assent to the introducing of more foreign troops, and that, agreeable to stipulations, those who already were in America should be removed so so as their continuance was judged no longer necessary or expedient.

"He observed that England, from dear-bought experience, had learnt more moderation, sully satisfied, the reduction of America by force of arms was chimerical and impracticable—Parliament had avowed it. He hoped soon the ravages of war might cease, and peace, tranquility, and commerce, be restored upon honourable and advantageous terms to all parties.

"He also animadverted upon the mode proposed for the payment of loans, and had positive instructions to say, they never would be listened to. Holland, in her struggle for freedom, was nigh exhausted, and contracted a vast and almost incredible load of debt comparatively then with the visible means of discharging it; she did discharge it. The United States of America hoped likewise in time to discharge fatisfactorily and honourably all claims of that nature. America possesses within herself ample means for that purpose."

QUEBEC, MAY 30.

Last Friday night Messrs. Wm. Franks and John Munro arrived in town from London. They came passengers in the Bellona, Capt. Love; she toutch'd upon a rock about 20 leagues below this place, which so much damag'd her that she sunk in about ten minutes, and we hear four of the crew perish'd.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, QUEBEC, Inwards.

Ship Enterprize, William Robertson, from Liverpools Ship Castle Crevie, Robert Batson, from ditto. Brig Huzar, Richard Willson, from Madeiras Ship Sufannah, John Johnston, from London,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LL Persons claiming any demands on the Estate of John Wood, late of Montreal, Goldsmith, Bankrupt, are desired to bring in their respective demands before the fifteenth day of June next; as likewise all those that are indebted to the faid Estate are required to pay their accounts before said time to the subscriber, being appointed by the Creditors of said Estate J: G: BEEK, Trustee. for that purpole. # IP

Montreal, 16th May, 1782.

hend, Charles Brett, et Richard Hopkins, Ecuiers, Commissaires pour remplir la charge du Lord Grand Amiral des Roiaumes de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irelande, et des domaines, isles et territoires qui leur appartiennent respectivement.

Le Roi a bien voulu accorder au Très Honorable Isaac Barre, l'emploi de Trésorier de la Marine de sa Majesté.

Il a plû au Roi nommer et constituer le Très Honorable Général Henry Seymour Conway, commandant en chef de toutes les forces de terre de sa Majesté dans le Roiaume de la Grande Bretagne.

Il a plû au Roi accorder à sa Grace le Lieutenant Général Charles Duc de Richmond, de Lenox et d'Aubigné, l'emploi de Maitre

Général d'Artillerie.

Il a plû au Roi de constituer et de nommer le Très Honorable Thomas Townshend, Sécrétaire de Guerre de sa Majesté.

Il a plû au Roi nommer le Très Honorable Edmund Burke, Receveur et Paie-maitre Général des gardes, des garnisons et des forces de terre de sa Majesté.

Le Roi a bien voulu nommer le Comte de Jersey maitre des

Buck Hounds de sa Majesté.

Le Roi a bien voulu nommer le Très Honorable Lord Osborne. communement appelle Marquis de Carmarthen, pour être Lieutenant de sa Majesté et le Cujtos Rotulorum du District à l'Eil du Comté d'York:

Deplus, le Comte de Pembroke pour être Lieutenant et le Custos

Rotulorum du Comté de Wilts: Et le Comte Temple pour être le Lieutenant de sa Majesté et le

Custos Rotulorum du Comte de Buckingham.

Le Roi a bien voulu nommer et élever le Trés Honorable John Dunning et les héritiers mâles et légitimes de son côté, à la dignité de Baron du Roiaume de la Grande Bretagne, sous les nom et titre de Baron d'Ashburton,

d'Ashburton dans le Comté de Devon.

Il a plû au Roi constituer et nommer Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, Ecuiers, Sir William Musgrave, Baronet, James Jessiers, Thomas Boone, Welbore Ellis Agar, William Hey et Thomas Allan, Ecuiers, avec Sir Stanier Porten, Chevalier, en la place de Sir John Fréderic, Baronet, pour être commissaires des Douanes de sa Majesté en Angleterre.

Extrait d'une lettre d'Edinbourg, du 20 Mars.

ctre commissaires des Douanes de sa Majeste en Angleterre.

Extrait d'une lettre d'Edinbourg, du 20 Mars.

"Lon a requ se par la poste derniere les particularités suivantes, dans une lettre d'Ostend, dattée du 7 Mars.

"L'on parle dans tout Paris des réponses et des représentations, telles qu'elles sont ei-dessous, que le Docteur Franklin a tait dans une conversation qu'il à eu dernierement avec le ministre de France, sur les assaires de l'Amérique.

"Le Docteur, dans les termes du plus prosond respect, témoigns la grande et la vraie estime que le Congrès et lui avoient pour sa Majeste Très Chretienne, ses ministres et pour toute la riation Françoise, en l'assaires de l'Amérique, les ministres et pour toute la riation Françoise, en l'assaires et maritimes.

"Qu'il avoit ordre, cependant, de ses constituans, de déclarer expressement, que les dernieres propositions sur lesquelles la France inssistoit, étoient absolument inadmissibles; qu'ils n'avoient jamais pensé à une péreille chose dans aucun des articles antécédens ou subséquens, de traité ou de convention.

"Qu'on lui avoit pareillement enjoint d'exprimer le désaveu du Congrés, et son entiere répugnance au néget de guelques raports qui s'étoient répandus ou qui avoient été suggérés par le ministre à Philadelphie, et que le Congrès se fiattoit qu'ils provenoient plusõt de l'immegination de Mr. Lucerne, que d'aucuns ordres de la Cour de France.

"Qu'il avoit ordre de réprésenter à la cour de France, avec toute la soumission possible, mais en termes précis, que l'Amérique avoit répandu le plus béau de son sang, épuilé ses richesses, hazardé la destruction de son commerce, et qu'avec force et pertévérance, elle avoit vû ses villages et son pais dépeuplés et ravagés par le fer et le sou, pour supporter sa libérie, contre les us une passent des originaires de Jouir, avec le reste du genre humain, des avantages et des fruits d'un gouvernement libre.

"Qu'il évoit obligé de représenter, dans les termes les plus postitis, que les Etats de l'Amérique n'admition en pas

QUEBEC, le 30 MAI.

Messieurs Guillaume Franks et Jean Munro sont attivés en cette ville vendredi au soir, de Londres. Ils font venus passagers dans le Belone, Capt. Love; il a touché sur une roche à environ 20 lieues d'ici, qui la fort endommagée, aiant sancis dans l'espace de dix minutes; et nous aprenons que quatre matelots de son equipage sont péris.

AVERTISSEMENS.

contre la masse de Jean Wood, ci-devant Orfevre de Montréal et Banqueroutier; sont requis d'aporter leur comptes respectives avant le 19me jour de Juin prochain; comme aussi ceux qui doivent à la dite masse, de paier avant le dit tems au soussigné nommé par les creanciers de la dite masse, à cet effet. Montréal, le 16 May, 1782. J. G. BEEK, Sindic.

ES heritiers de fen François Bardet dit la Pierre, vivant habitant de la côte Ste. Catherine, près Montréal, donnent avis au publique que la division des deniers de cette succession, en mains actuellement de Mre. Antoine Foucher, Ecuyer, Avocat à Montréal, se sera en son étude le pre-

mier Juin prochain. Ceux qui auroient quelques droits sur cette succession, sont requis de se presenter avant le dit jour, au dit Mre. Foucher, sinon les dits heritiers se prévaudront du silence gardé.

CORNER. POETS

AMERICA. AN ELEGY.

HERE, where alas, are fled the blissful hours, Which parent fondness all indulgent gave, When blest Obedience own'd superior pow'rs, And British Freedom cross'd th' Atlantic wave?

Bleft times! When Royal BRUNSWICK's hallow'd name, Rude nations heard with reverential awe; And fouls affenting to Britannia's fame, The charms of LIBERTY with transport faw!

The lusty swain, by dimpl'd Plenty crown'd, Jocund, and bounding with athletic fire!-The vernal maid, diffusing love around,-The joyful matron—the exulting fire!

Blest times! When from Niagara's frantic roars Wild Envoys, with their favage tributes stray'd, And, wond'ring, view'd their desolated shores, In alien arms, and alien arts array'd.

Blest times! when ev'ry pure propitious gale, New comforts wafted to our greatful plain, And ev'ry fun illum'd fome welcome fail, That rode triumphant o'er the friendly main.

Bleft times, how chang'd! Soft moments, how remote! When midst gay scenes of unreprov'd delight, The loyal shepherd tun'd his chearful note, And fung of Brunswick's praise, and Albion's might!

But why should Care subordinate complain, Or fink beneath a weight of public woe? Ev'n mighty Albion felt intestine pain, When Fate indulg'd Oppression's tide to flow.

O Mem'ry! shun that dark disgraceful page, Polluted with a ROYAL MARTYR's blood! When impious Cromwell urg'd rebellious rage, And fmote th'ANOINTED DELEGATE of God!

O Record, spare a conscious nation's shame, Expunge the foul, unprecedented deed; Nor let thy facred registers proclaim That hour which faw the faint like Monarch bleed,

Yet Albion, foaring from Delufion's gloom, Sublime in Freedom's renovated ray, Soon scar'd Rebellion to deserving doom, And Usurpation from the seat of sway.

And hark!—from yonder flowly-pacing cloud Some vocal shade informs the raptur'd Muse, 66 AMERICA, with lineal worth endow'd,

" Again shall rife to Albion's lofty views!

" Here Cultivation shall resume her toils, " Fair fields around each Hybla village shine, And fons of FREEDOM reap the golden spoils, " Which Fraud, and Faction, impiously decline!"

ee Hail, unborn Freedom! unborn Glory, hail! " And hail! prophetic thoughts of future days! When Britain's Prodigals, with duteous zeal, 66 Shall crown the PARENT with immortal praise!49

AVERTISSEMENS.

TO BE SOLD,

Likely, Robust, Active, Healthy NEGRO LAD, about A twenty-one years of age; he speaks English and French both remarkably well, and has had the Small-pox. For further particulars apply to the PRINTER.

A VENDRE,

TN GARÇON NEGRE de bonne mine, robuste, actif, jouissant d'une parfaite santé, agé d'environ vingt-un ans ; il parle très bien l'Anglois et le Francois, et il a eu la petite verole. Pour plus amples informations s'adresser à l'IMPRIMEUR.

DISTRICT de 1

Québec, le 6 Mai, 1782.

A Une assemblée des Commissaires de la paix pour le dit district, il est ordonné que le pain blanc d'un shelling pésera trois livres douze onces, et le pain bis d'un shelling pesera quatre livres dix onces, et que les boulangers marqueront leurs pains des lettres initiales de leurs noms.

Les prix des articles ci-dessous mentionnés ont été vendus comme suit, savoire.

La fine Fleur à 32/6 et 35/.—la grosse Fleur à 25/ et 26/6.—Le Bled à 9/2 et 10/.

Le prix des Pois, Avoine, Bled d'Inde, &c. ne peut être constaté, n'en venant pas au marché.

Par la Cour,

D. LYND, C. P. QUEBEC.

Quebec, 6th. May, A Ta Meeting of His Majesty's Commissioners of the Peace for the said district, It is ordered that the Shilling Loaf of white Bread do weigh three Pounds twelve ounces, and the Shilling Loaf of Brown bread four pounds ten ounces; and that the Bakers mark their Bread with the initial letters of their Names.

The under-mentioned articles were found to be fold as follows.

Fine Flour 3256 to 355.—Coarse Flour 255 to 2656.—Wheat from 9/2 to 105.

The prices of Pease, Oats, Indian-corn, &c. cannot be ascertained there being none at Market.

By the Court,

D. LYND, C. P. QUEBEC.

VILLE et DISTRICT de ? MONTREAL.

Montréal, Lundi le 6 Mai, 1782.

Une assemblée des Commissaires de sa Majesté pour la paix, quand à la Grosseur du Pain, il a été ordonné que le poids et le prix du Pain resseroient comme ils ont été sixés le mois dernier, pour un mois à commencer de la date des présentes.

Par ordre de la Cour, J: BURKE, Cs. Ps.

VILLE et DISTRICT de }
MONTREAL. Montréal, Lundi le 6 Mai, 1782. MONTREAL.

Une affemblée des dits Commissaires à l'égard du A prix du grain, &c. n'en venant d'aucune espece actuellement au marché à Montréal, le prix courant n'en sauroit être sixé. Par ordre des Commissaires, J. BURKE, Cs. Ps.

CITY and DISTRICT of Montreal, Monday the 6th May, 1782. MONTREAL. T a Meeting of his Majesty's Commissioners of the Peace this Day, respecting the Assize of Bread, It was ordered that the assize and Rate of Bread as last settled Should remain the same for one Month from this Date.

By order of the Commission.

J: BURKE, Cs. Ps.

CITY and DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Montreal, Monday 6th May, 1782. T a Meeting of the faid Commissirs. respecting the price of Grain &c. There being no Quantity of Grain or other articles at Market at Montreal, The Current Price could not be Ascertained.

By order of the Commission.

J. BURKE, Cs. Ps.

A VENDRE à l'Imprimerie à Québec,

D' Papier à écrire de toute fortes de qualités et de grandeurs;
Ditto à lettre in folio et in quarto, doré, uni et pour le deuil;
Ditto propatria et foolscap moien, coupé et non coupé;
Ditto potmoien et gros, coupé et non coupé;
Ditto fleuri en bosse, marbré, bleu, gris et brouillard;
Plumes à écrire taillées et non taillées;
Des livres de memorandum, de papier et de peau d'âne;
Des quadrans;
Des quadrans;
Des quadrans;
Des quadrans;
Un affortiment complet de gravures;
Les meilleurs oublies d'Irlande et de communes, rouges et noires; munes, rouges et noires;
Des grandes oublies de bureau;
De la poudre d'encre noire et rouge;
Une variété de cartes de visite et de message; Des couteaux et tranchans d'ivoire

Des couteaux et tranchans d'ivoire;
Des galons rouges et du ruban étroit;
Des portefeuilles;
Des portefeuilles de voiage;
Une variété d'écritoires d'étaim et de plomb;
Des boetes d'étaim;
Des écritoires patentes de Wedgewood;
Des écritoires de poche de diférentes fortes;
De la poudre de ponce avec les boëtes;
Du fable et des fabliers;
Des regles rondes et plates;
Des craïons de plomb rouge et noir;
Une variété de livres de poches avec et fans instrumens; instrumens;

CUPERFINE Imperial, Medium and De-

my Paper;
Ditto thick and thin folio and quarto poft,
gilt, plain and black edg'd;
Ditto and middling Propatria and Foolscap,
cut and uncut; Ditto middling and coarse Pot, cut and un-

Cartridge, emboss'd, blue, blotting, brown and whited-brown Paper; Book-binders and Bonnet Pasteboard; Quills and Pens; Superfine red and black Sealing-wax; Best Irish and common Wafers, red and

Black; Large Office-Wafers, Black and Red Inkpowder; Variety of Message and Visiting-Cards; Mogul, Henry 8th and Merry Andrew Cards;

Ivory-knives and Folders; Red Tape and narrow Ribbon; Paper Cases; Pariety of Pewter and Lead Inkstands; Pewter Chests; Wedgewood's patent Inkstands; Pocket Inkcases of different kinds; Ebony Ink-stands; Pounce and Pounce-boxes; Shining Sand and Sand-boxes;

Des raporteurs et des corapas;
Des quadrans;
Du parchemin;
Un affortiment complet de gravures;
L'Atlas de l'Amérique;
Des mappes Terrgrum & Cælorum;
Ditto de l'Amérique du Nord et des Isles
Occidentales;
Ditto de Pennsylvanie;
Ditto de l'Acadie, du Cap Breton et de l'Isle
St. Jean;
Des cartes de la Riviere et Gosfest. Laurent
et des Côtes de La Brador;
Des plans des batailles de Bunker's Hill, du
Lac Champlain, &c.
Une collection curieuse de tableaux;
Des telescopes Acromatics de diférentes
grandeurs;

grandeurs; Un grand affortiment de livres en blancs, raiés et unis.

TO BE SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE, Quebec.

Round and flat Rulers;
Red and black Lead Pencils;
Variety of Pocket books with and without
Instruments;
Steel Pencil Cases;
Desk and pocket Penknives;
Spectacles and Reading Glasses;
Money Scales;
Paint Shells and Camel-hair pencils;
As-skin and paper Memorandum-books;
Scales and Dividers;
Quadrants; Quadrants; Parchment; Compleat Affortment of Copper-plate Co-

American Atlas; Maps Terrarum & Coelorum; Ditto of North America and the West India Islands;

Ditto of Pennsylvania; Ditto Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Island of St. John; Charts of the River and Golf of St. Law-

rence, and Coast of Labrador; Plans of the Battles of Bunker's-hill, Lake

Champlain, &c.
A Curious Collection of Prints;
Acromatic Telescopes of different lengths. A Large Affortment of BLANK BOOKS, rul'd and plain. Sheep and Calf Skins;